

The Times-Dispatch

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During Vacation

Keep in touch with
home by having the

Times-Dispatch

Sent to your summer
address Daily and
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Phone Randolph 1.
Circulation Dept.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1914.

That visit from prominent Balti-
moreans will prove that municipal
reform does not necessarily mean
municipal emuls.

Heavy Immigration.
The fact that during the present
fiscal year more immigrants have
come into the United States than in
any like period of our history prob-
ably indicates the general opinion in
Europe that this country is entering
upon an era of bountiful prosperity.
The number probably includes many
aliens returning to this country after
service in the Balkan War, so that
in fact the actual addition to our
population may not be larger this
year than it has been in former
years.

With all possible deductions, how-
ever, the practitioners of calamity
howling will scarcely be able to get
mou-fou out of this huge army of
workers coming to America. These
workers must believe that this coun-
try offers them lots of work at good
pay or they would not come; they
would stay where they were or go
elsewhere than to the abode of the
misery proclaimers.

Medical journals say no face is
so admirably perfect. Don't know some
of the chickens on Broad Street handle
the paint well enough to fool most
of us.

Not Motives, but Acts.

The New York World tries to find
the motives back of the opposition
of Senators Reed and Hitchcock to
the policies of President Wilson and
the majority of the Democratic party.
It is not remarkable that it does not
succeed. So complex a thing as a
man's motive for his actions can sel-
dom be unraveled by others. In fact,
it is not very frequently that the man
himself knows his motives. We can
judge him only by his acts and by
their acts. The Senators from Mis-
souri and Nebraska stand condemned
as enemies of the Democratic party,
as obstructionists, and as men who
would better serve their States and
the nation in private life. A tree is
known by its fruits. When the fruit
is bad it should be cut down and cast
into the oven. It is not necessary to
seek the cause of the corruption at
its roots.

If calamity is going to be the
Colombia issue, why doesn't he give
Jim Mann a place on his ticket?

Favoritism in the Navy.
Even when the malodorous naval
"plucking board" is abolished, as it
seems certain to be, there will re-
main the painful impression in the
public mind that the board worked
badly, not because of any inherent
defects in the retirement plan, but
because the members of the board
were animated by other motives than
that which should have been sacred
to them—namely, the good of the
service.

Favoritism of an obnoxious sort
has been proven to exist. If personal
preferences could control the ad-
mirals who compose the board, it
would be impossible not to fear that
the same undermining feeling is also
prevalent in the other grades of com-
missioned officers. Our navy has,
fortunately, been free from scandals.
It always renders a very good ac-
count of itself. But the public will
now feel a certain uneasiness under
the knowledge that favoritism can
spoil worthy officers' careers.

With Mr. Bryan Chautauquizing at
\$300 a Chautauk while Champ Clark
is listening to congressional hot air,
don't make for resumption of diplo-
matic relations between the Speaker
and the Secretary of State.

Philadelphia banker, just home from
Europe, says business is poor over the
whole Continent. But he doesn't tell
us whether or not they blame Wilson
for it.

The Georgia Democrats who voted
for a man who has been dead for ten
years had nothing on the old Rich-
mond dork who has been voting for
"Marse Lincoln" for forty years.

"Think of your face" is what we
hear in a current advertisement. We
can't do it, having just joined an Anti-
Gloom Society.

Two more months of hot weather.
Subscriptions to the ice fund can still
be used.

this the other day. Of course, it is
nonsense, and the only reason it is
uttered is in the vain hope that the
country may be brought to believe
that there is discord between the
President and his Secretary of State.

President Wilson's office gives to
his declarations a weight and au-
thority that he must use with great
discretion. Any stand he takes on
public questions is properly regarded
throughout the country as a declara-
tion by the party.

Mr. Bryan is not under any such
need to keep his personal views to
himself. He is a very prominent
member of his party, but he is neither
its leader nor its spokesman. He is
quite within his rights in support-
ing suffrage legislation in his own
State. He doubtless agrees that the
question for the party as a whole
must be settled in convention. Until
the party has spoken, Democrats
speak as individuals—that is, all
have the right to do so except the
President.

One of these days Marse Henry is
going to thank Heaven that Presi-
dent Wilson didn't take his advice
and send an army into Mexico.

The Rate Decision.

The rate decision of the Interstate
Commerce Commission, as forecast,
does not grant the railroads the 5
per cent increase in rates for which
they asked. It does grant them more
than had come to be expected after
the long delay.

The decision, which will soon
be rendered, should have a favor-
able effect upon business generally.
It will give a great impetus to the
railroads, the iron and the steel in-
dustry and, indirectly, to various
other lines of business. With record
crops imminent, profitable use will
soon be found for the many cars now
standing idle. Steel orders will flow
to the mills. The money received
from the crops will mean larger ex-
penditures by the farmers and, con-
sequently, the carriage of the things
bought as well as the things sold by
them. At no distant date, figures
compiled to show the number of cars
in use and the number empty in
the yards will afford ammunition for
the optimists rather than for the
pessimists.

These are the effects to be ex-
pected in the immediate future, but
they are not the greatest nor, possi-
bly, in the long run, the most impor-
tant effects. The report of the com-
mission should have influence also
in substituting economy and legiti-
mate business methods for waste and
wild-cat speculation. The gambling,
the stock-jobbing, the rebating of the
old days are not found now, except
in the case of a few anachronisms
like the New Haven, but their fruit
is found in lax business methods, in
free services to favored patrons, a
practice suspiciously like rebating;
in free passes, once issued for pur-
poses not entirely legitimate, and in
many other profitless practices, some
of which are pointed out in the com-
mission's report. These are to be
discontinued by order of the com-
mission. If their discontinuance re-
sults in the estimated saving of \$25-
\$30,000,000, railroad managements may
be persuaded thereby to look for
other means of saving. Warned that
they must come into court with clean
hands if they are to receive justice,
the roads will scrub their hands, with
the result that they will not find it
necessary to come into court as fre-
quently. They will find efficient busi-
ness methods, which they can prac-
tice without waiting weary months
for a commission to make investiga-
tions—a better means of increasing
incomes than by rate increases—and
finding this to be true, they will seek
more diligently to find and adopt ef-
ficient business methods. It is highly
probable that a new era in railroad-
ing has dawned, and for it we may
thank the rate decision and the New
Haven report of the Interstate Com-
merce Commission.

If this thing keeps up, most of the
Whos Who in Mexico will be some-
where else.

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Wayside Chats With Old Virginia Editors

The Petersburg Index-Appeal thinks
that "nothing could be more absurd
than that President Wilson may ap-
point Mr. Taft to the vacancy on the
bench of the Supreme Court created by
the death of Mr. Justice Lurton." It
is possible that the Index-Appeal may
be mistaken. So many pluperfectly
absurd suggestions are made these
days that one of them may be worse
than that cited by the Index-Appeal,
though it scarcely seems probable.

The Free State News, urging the
farmers to get busy on their hay
crops, declares that "the farmer should
not be so stupid as to sell his hay for
stock to eat." Neither should the city
man have to buy his hay from West-
ern farmers. Those in Virginia should
not only make enough for their stock,
but enough to sell to the cities of
Virginia as well as elsewhere and
better.

"That owl found in the Senate gal-
lery had nothing on the wise look of
some of the fellows downstairs," says
the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. How-
ever, there's a difference. The owl
still looks some people.

The Lawrenceville News is the latest
addition to the press of Virginia.
Editor S. Montgomery is the editor
and proprietor. In its salutatory it
promises to make an effort to enlighten
the ladies and keep its hat on straight.
But the ladies no longer keep their
hats on, brother.

The Clifton Forge Daily Review ex-
presses sympathy for the opposition to
the Democratic party, saying that
it is not only divided in number but
in criticism. It has lost all its
thunder, it says. Here is what it
thinks of the latest blow to the critics.
An avowal of all the policy of "watch-
ful waiting" has been vindicated. The
affairs in Mexico are to be settled
without intervention, and untold losses
of life and money have been averted.
They might do some ammunition in
attempting to make people believe that
Wilson had nothing to do with the
course of events, and some of them
quarrel with that, but the others queer
their game by getting the other way
Wilson helped the rebels in some
thing awful. They are not only short
on weapons, but short on sense
enough to use what they have.

"Heinrich Oelerich may hold the alti-
tude record at this writing," says
the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, "but he
will have to go higher than he ex-
pects to keep above the price of beef." He
will; the cow is not only jumping
over the moon, but they have raised
the moon.

"It was noticeable that on the ques-
tion in the Senate of accepting
Huerta's resignation, the favorable
implication was given to one. The
implication is, however, not as popu-
lar among his political fol-
lowers," says the Portsmouth Star.
To our way of thinking, the large vote
for acceptance of his resignation was
a tribute to Huerta's control over the
Senate. He wished his resignation
accepted, and the Senators voted ac-
cordingly. Had he been bluffing, they
could have voted against accepting it,
and the fact would have been used by
the dictator as proof of his popu-
larity.

The Southside Sentinel reports the
case of a man who had his trousers
stolen, and being possessed of but one
pair, was unable to report his loss to
the police. The thief was \$24 in
the pockets, and remarks that he
after he will be "longer on trousers
and shorter on cash." The thief has
already attended to the part of mak-
ing him shorter on cash.

THE PUBLIC PULSE

Editorial Expressions from Leading
Newspapers.

What Richmond Missed.
Atlanta dispatches report that that
city has made a big mistake, and, chief-
ly in cash, but largely in land, as
an inducement to gain the settlement
there of a new college. Every business
man conversant with the affairs of
the city, however, is convinced that he
has heard of the bids made by cities to
induce the immigration of factories. It
is surprising to learn that the same
eagerness prevails to attract institu-
tions of learning.

That it does prevail in the present
case can hardly be doubted. Two other
Southern cities are reported to have
offered inducements of like sort, but
which have not been accepted. Such
ambitions must be complex. The
simple civic desire to take rank as a
center of learning is an insufficient ex-
planation of the eagerness.

As an advertisement to its home city
a college possesses a probably high
cash value. Its graduates, often men
of future importance, take away with
them a family of friends, and a col-
lege town. That familiarity may be
center on the serious features of the city's
development, yet it may come to em-
brace them. Such knowledge should
be of value to the city, and to the
place, within its capacity. Again, the
possession of a college is likely to im-
prove the presence of technical experts
whose services in consultation and
laboratory may be economical devel-
opments. Their publications in any
case will spread the knowledge of the
place and its technical advantages.

These are but a few of the assets
which a college would bring to the
weight the occasional student broils and
ructions, and give the college a dis-
tinct value to the town which harbors
it.—New York Evening Sun.

Control of the Aeroplane.
When Heinrich Oelerich drove his bi-
plane to a height of 23,000 feet near
Leipzig he was beating the birds at
their own game.

Humboldt saw the condor flying at a
supposed height of 23,000 feet; this
great bird, which nests and roosts
about the 10,000-foot level, might equal
surpass Oelerich's feat, but here-
tofore no bird of his own Germany could
do it. When Gay-Lussac, in 1783,
threw out carrier pigeons at heights
above 20,000 feet, these useless travel-
ers dropped heavily toward a denser
air.

The altitude limit for birdmen must
nearly have been reached by Herr
Oelerich, for he was only 100 feet
after Wilbur Wright held the record
at 330 feet. Glaisher's balloon
ascension of 25,000 feet may be ac-
cepted, but he was unconscious at that
height, and his flight was not a record.
When Tissandier, in 1875, rose to 27,
500 feet he brought down his two com-
panions dead in his basket. No man-
made bird has ever reached 25,000 feet.
Wynne's experiments show
that above 18,000 feet no training or
experience prevents the slightest ex-
haustion from being painfully difficult.

While Herr Oelerich was performing
his perilous exploit, twenty French
aviators were celebrating Bastille Day
near Paris by flying four abreast past
a reviewing post, as neatly spaced as
cavalry charges. These two adven-
tures of a single day show how swift-
ly the control of the aeroplane is being
perfected. Control of aviators is now
quite as pressing a problem.—New York
World.

Voice of the People

"Farmers and the High Cost of Living."
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Just at this time I cannot think
of any subject which has been more
thoroughly discussed the past six
months or more than every source
from the high cost of living. The
head politicians have given various
reasons why all kinds of foodstuff
have been so high, and one of the
principal reasons was due to the
tariff, which has now been taken off
of all farm produce or food provisions.
I said to myself, "Well, we will soon
see a decrease in prices for all food-
stuffs, but for the far I haven't seen any
decline in prices for provisions to a
great extent. A farmer ought never
think of the high cost of living, as he
should have some kind of farm pro-
duce to sell. He should have a season,
and every up-to-date farmer has.

We raise our own wheat, from
which the best of flour is made; raise
our own corn, from which the best
water-ground meal is made; raise our
own hogs, from which the years
supply of the best old Virginia ham
and bacon is produced. We generally have
a good garden, which furnishes all the
vegetables we need for home consump-
tion, and we need many to sell. In
this way the high cost of living is
never felt or noticed, as we only have
to buy groceries, clothing, and occa-
sionally a piece of furniture of some
kind. We hear farmers often com-
plaining of the high cost of living. I
think the farmer is the last one to
make such complaint. It's a poor
farmer that has food produce to buy,
as he can raise most of it easily right
at home. If the farmer's attention is
given, what does he farm for if not
to get the highest market price for his
farm products? Then why complain
of the high cost of living? He should
have a good deal to sell at these high
prices. The successful farmer ought
to have enough food produce for home
consumption, and then have a good
deal to sell, from which he can realize
good prices. By so conducting his
farm operations, the farmer should
never complain of the high cost
of living. But, instead, he glad-
ly will sell at the advantage of high
prices for his farm products, and
right here is when the farmer makes
his money, when his produce is selling
high.

Another Farmer. If you farm right,
you haven't any cause whatever to
complain of the high cost of living.
Who will agree with me? Am I not
right?
WILLIAM H. H.
Prince George, Va., July 15, 1914.

Old-Time Doctor.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—As you and some of your cor-
respondents are giving us very interest-
ing reminiscences of the past, please allow
space for a few recollections of the
old-time doctor and old-time dorkies.
I am strictly according to your fami-
ly physician's instruction. I would
like to be out of your line to suggest a
remedy.

Reply.—(1) Chlorosis is one of the es-
sential causes of anemia or weak blood.
It is strictly according to your fami-
ly physician's instruction. I would
like to be out of your line to suggest a
remedy.

Mr. O. C. asks: Having read your
little talk on fifty-seven kinds of
fever, I would like to know how to
distinguish between itch (scabies),
and eczema. And what is the best
parasiticide to use? Is scabies itch
contagious?

Dr. Brady will answer all questions
pertaining to health. If your question
is of general interest, it will be an-
swered through this column; if not,
it will be answered personally if
desired. Address all questions to
Dr. Brady, care of The Times-Dispatch.

**What Was News
Fifty Years Ago**
From the Richmond Dispatch July 21, 1864.

The city was as quiet and as placid
yesterday as though we were in the
enjoyment of the "piping times of
peace," and no hostile armies were
confined to the streets. The south-
side of the James. Not a shot or
carnage disturbed the serenity, and
no news of fights and battles could be
obtained. It may be the proverbial
still before the storm.

Lieutenant George Hobson, of the
Amherst Artillery, killed at Rich-
mond, was killed in the battle of
Monocacy Bridge. He entered the ser-
vice in 1861, as a private in the Sec-
ond Virginia Cavalry, and was se-
lected to have fired the first gun, after
the capture of Fort Sumter, which was
the first in this war. This was in the
engagement of the Second Howitzers
with a Federal steamship at Gloucester
Point. He was afterwards transferred
to the Amherst Artillery, being elected
first lieutenant. Before entering the
Confederate service, Lieutenant Hobson
was a member of the firm of Deane &
Hobson. He leaves a wife and three
children.

The following dispatch contains all
the news there is from Petersburg:
There is no change in the situation,
and no change in the outlook. The
hostilities on the part of General Grant
The weather is hot and sultry. There
was a heavy rain yesterday, which
refreshed everything. The usual skim-
ping and canning is going on. The
Washington Chronicle and the New
York Herald and other Northern
papers as we have seen published the
report of General Grant's death, but
like the Dispatch, discredited the ac-
cuse of the rumor.

Various reports and rumors, official
and otherwise, point out that Sheridan
has been selected to lead another raid
down the Valley of Virginia. General
Early is the Confederate leader who
will probably oppose him.

The following is an exact copy of
the printed address General Johnston
issued to his army on relinquishing the
command:
"Headquarters, Army of Tennessee,
July 17, 1864.
In obedience to the orders of Gen-
eral Hood I turn over to Gen-
eral Hood the command of the Army
and Department of Tennessee. I can-
not leave this noble army without
expressing my admiration of the high
military qualities it has displayed, its
endurance of toil, obedience to orders,
brilliant courage. The enemy has never
attacked but he has severely repulsed
and routed your soldiers. You have
counted your fears. No longer your
leader, I will still watch your career,
and will rejoice in your victories. To
one and all I offer assurances of my
friendship, and bid an affectionate fare-
well."
(Signed)
JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.
General.

On assuming command of the Army
of Tennessee, General Hood issued a
brief address to the troops, telling
them that he relies upon their prowess
to wrest the country from the grasp
of the invader. This entire address
serves to the proud distinction of be-
ing called "the deliverers of an op-
pressed people."

Public Lands.
About how much public land is there
now in the United States? In what
part is most of it located?
About 666,000,000 acres. Rather
more than half lies in Alaska.

Library of Congress.
Please send for me the location of
the Library of Congress with refer-
ence to the Capitol, and tell me what
is the capacity of the Library Build-
ing and its comparative rank. (The
building is nearly among the libraries
of the world.)
MRS. N. N. L.
It is 1270 feet east of the Capitol.
It contains a total of 100 miles of
shelving estimated to accommodate
2,000,000 volumes and 85,000 large
folios. The building covers three and
three-quarter acres, and is by far the
finest library building in the world.

Manhattan.
Please tell me the area of Manhat-
tan Island, and the length of Broad-
way.
C. C.
21.9 square miles. About five miles.

Dr. Brady's Health Talks

RECREATION FOR MOTHER.
I know a good father who thinks
the world of his family. He supplies
the best of everything for his wife and
children. When he is at home there
is nothing he will not do to make
their pleasure and well-being. In
fact, he puts in every minute of his
spare time improving the already com-
fortable home. Let I call that man
selfish, and I'll tell you why.

A Change Is Good as a Rest.
Nothing rests an overworked doctor
like getting out and pitching hay. Oh,
how sore it makes his back! How
it starts the perspiration! Starts it?
Why, it takes the starch right out of
him. And how much sleep, with the
smell of the hay in his medulla ob-
longata!

After a day or two of such recrea-
tion, the doctor is ready to return to
his practice. He is thoroughly rested.
He can make a better diagnosis than
before. He administers more opti-
mism and good cheer with his remedies.
The selfish man is an engineer. It
is no secret that he is selfish. He
knows it as well as I. In fact, I told
him so. I had to tell him so, in order
to save the mother of his children
from a breakdown. She was worth
nothing being a mother, so, although
the engineer is a pretty handy fellow
and has a bit of a temper, I told him
bluntly by mail—how selfish he was.
This seemed the most convenient way
to do it.

A Woman Is Much Like a Man.
He didn't like to have his wife
"caddling about the street" all the af-
ternoon, or "nosing about the bargain
counters." Her place, it seemed, was
at home with her family. Look how
he enjoyed putting around the house
during spare hours; why, he'd rather
put on old clothes and fool with the
furnace or lay a new cellar floor than
go to the best show in the town or
ride on the street cars, or attend any
blooming suffrage meetings.

Of course, he would. An engineer
naturally needs some change. But
supposing the boss insisted on an en-
gineer sticking twenty-four hours a day
on the job, with no time off Sundays
and holidays. There would be a strike
or a civil war very soon, wouldn't
there? The engineer would first get
suffered to every one and then, after
grouching, then neurotic, then morose.
The engineer was a sensible fellow.
He can give and take old logic. He
now plays nursemaid real often, while
his wife adds out to the movies or
goes rubbering at the pretty things in
the shops.

Questions and Answers.
B. A. Upjohn, D. D. What is the
cause of a "chlorotic condition," and
how should one live to overcome it?
(2) What is the cause of a red, scaly,
itchy condition of the elbows, which
resists treatment by ointments? Would
it be out of your line to suggest a
remedy?

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lected to have fired the first gun, after
the capture of Fort Sumter, which was
the first in this war. This was in the
engagement of the Second Howitzers
with a Federal steamship at Gloucester
Point. He was afterwards transferred
to the Amherst Artillery, being elected
first lieutenant. Before entering the
Confederate service, Lieutenant Hobson
was a member of the firm of Deane &
Hobson. He leaves a wife and three
children.

The following dispatch contains all
the news there is from Petersburg:
There is no change in the situation,
and no change in the outlook. The
hostilities on the part of General Grant
The weather is hot and sultry. There
was a heavy rain yesterday, which
refreshed everything. The usual skim-
ping and canning is going on. The
Washington Chronicle and the New
York Herald and other Northern
papers as we have seen published the
report of General Grant's death, but
like the Dispatch, discredited the ac-
cuse of the rumor.

Various reports and rumors, official
and otherwise, point out that Sheridan
has been selected to lead another raid
down the Valley of Virginia. General
Early is the Confederate leader who
will probably oppose him.

The following is an exact copy of
the printed address General Johnston
issued to his army on relinquishing the
command:
"Headquarters, Army of Tennessee,
July 17, 1864.
In obedience to the orders of Gen-
eral Hood I turn over to Gen-
eral Hood the command of the Army
and Department of Tennessee. I can-
not leave this noble army without
expressing my admiration of the high
military qualities it has displayed, its
endurance of toil, obedience to orders,
brilliant courage. The enemy has never
attacked but he has severely repulsed
and routed your soldiers. You have
counted your fears. No longer your
leader, I will still watch your career,
and will rejoice in your victories. To
one and all I offer assurances of my
friendship, and bid an affectionate fare-
well."
(Signed)
JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.
General.

On assuming command of the Army
of Tennessee, General Hood issued a
brief address to the troops, telling
them that he relies upon their prowess
to wrest the country from the grasp
of the invader. This entire address
serves to the proud distinction of be-
ing called "the deliverers of an op-
pressed people."